

(d) FUNDING.—Section 1367(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104d(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(1) in each fiscal year, amounts from the National Flood Insurance Fund not exceeding \$40,000,000;

SEC. 5. FEMA AUTHORITY TO FUND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter I of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4011 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“GRANTS FOR MITIGATION ACTIONS FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

“SEC. 1323. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director may provide funding for mitigation actions that reduce flood damages to individual properties for which one or more claim payments for losses have been made under flood insurance coverage under this title, but only if the Director determines that—

“(1) such activities are in the best interest of the National Flood Insurance Fund; and

“(2) such activities can not be funded under the program under section 1366 because—

“(A) the requirements of section 1366(g) are not being met by the State or community in which the property is located; or

“(B) the State or community does not have the capacity to manage such activities.

“(b) PRIORITY FOR WORST-CASE PROPERTIES.—In determining the properties for which funding is to be provided under this section, the Director shall consult with the States in which such properties are located and provide assistance for properties in the order that will result in the greatest amount of savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund in the shortest period of time.”.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND AMOUNTS.—Section 1310(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(9) for funding, not to exceed \$10,000,000 in any fiscal year, for mitigation actions under section 1323, except that, notwithstanding any other provision of this title, amounts made available pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to offsetting collections through premium rates for flood insurance coverage under this title.”.

SEC. 6. TARGETS FOR PARTICIPATION IN FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.

Section 1305 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4012) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) TARGETS FOR PARTICIPATION.—Not later than December 31, 2004, the Director shall submit to the Congress a detailed plan for increasing the percentage of properties located in areas in which flood insurance coverage under this title is made available that are covered by such insurance. The plan shall describe specific actions to be taken to ensure that such participation is not less than—

“(1) 55 percent as of December 31, 2005;

“(2) 57 percent as of December 31, 2006; and

“(3) 60 percent as of December 31, 2007.”.

SEC. 7. REITERATION OF FEMA RESPONSIBILITY TO MAP MUDSLIDES.

As directed in section 1360(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101(b)), the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency is again directed to accelerate the identification of risk zones within flood-prone and mudslide-prone areas, as provided by subsection (a)(2) of such section 1360, in order to make known the degree of hazard within each such zone at the earliest possible date.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GINGREY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I just want to say that this unanimous-consent agreement reflects a very cooperative agreement between the majority and the minority. We have had a chance to go over all this. It is an agreed upon procedure. We have even had a chance to read the bill. And so because this is such a contrast to the Medicare bill and the way it has been handled, I do not object.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1, MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG AND MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2003

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 7(c) of rule XXII, I hereby give notice of my intention to offer a motion to instruct on H.R. 1, the Medicare Prescription Drug and Modernization Act of 2003.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Mr. INSLEE of Washington moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 1 be instructed as follows:

(1) To reject the provisions of subtitle C of title II of the House bill.

(2) To reject the provisions of section 231 of the Senate amendment.

(3) Within the scope of conference, to increase payments by an amount equal to the amount of savings attributable to the rejection of the aforementioned provisions to—

(A) raise the average standardized amount for hospitals in rural and other urban areas to the level of the rate for those in larger urban areas; and

(B) to raise the physicians' work geographic index for any locality in which such index is less than 1.0 to a work geographic index of 1.0.

(4) To insist upon section 601 of the House bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2989, DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION, AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 7(c) of rule XXII, I announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct conferees tomorrow on the bill H.R. 2989, the Departments of Transportation and Treasury and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 2004.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendments to

the bill H.R. 2989 be instructed to recede from disagreement with Senate Amendment 1928 (relating to the provision of \$1,500,000,000 for grants to assist State and local efforts to improve election technology and the administration of Federal elections, as authorized by the Help America Vote Act of 2002).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district yesterday, but if I had been here I would have voted in the following way: On rollcall vote 628, on ordering the previous question, I would have voted “nay;” on rollcall vote 629, on agreeing to H. Res. 443, I would have voted “no;” on rollcall vote 630, H.R. 6, I would have voted “yea;” on rollcall vote 631, on agreeing to the energy and water conference report, I would have voted “aye;” on rollcall vote 632, H.R. 1274, I would have voted “aye;” and on rollcall vote 633, on the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2417, I would have voted “aye.”

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1, MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG AND MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2003

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 1 be instructed as follows:

(1) To reject the provisions of subtitle C of title II of the House bill.

(2) To reject the provisions of section 231 of the Senate amendment.

(3) Within the scope of conference, to increase payments for physician services by an amount equal to the amount of savings attributable to the rejection of the aforementioned provisions.

(4) To insist upon section 601 of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY).

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Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here in the well of the people's House today to offer a motion to instruct the conferees of the Medicare prescription drug bill to provide a much-needed payment update to physicians for the next 2 years and eliminate provisions that would privatize Medicare.

Right now, as we speak, doctors are faced with the tough choices of treating patients, old friends and new patients alike, or turning them away since the reimbursements under the Medicare program have not kept pace